

### Shipping.

**STEAMERS.**  
**DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.**  
**THE Company's Steamship**

"FOKIEN,"  
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on MONDAY, the 24th instant,  
at NOON.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st August 1901. T1234

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG,  
AND ANTWERP.  
THE Steamship

**"RADNORSHIRE,"**  
 Captain Davies, will be despatched as above  
 on the 27th inst., instead of as previously notified.  
 For Freight, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,**

Hongkong, 19th August, 1891. 1956  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"MACDUFF,"  
Captain Porter, will be despatched for the  
above port on the 28th instant.  
For Freight, apply to

## IV. MANNERING

Captain Ford, will be despatched as above  
on or about, the 28th inst.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,**

Hongkong, 21st August, 1891. Agents, **THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S Steamship**  
**STEAM TO STRAITS' AND BOMBAY,**  
 (Calling at Colombo)  
 If sufficient inducement offers).  
**"THIBET,"**  
 Captain L. M. Wibmer, R.N.R., will leave for the  
 above places on **SATURDAY, the 29th instant,**  
 at Noon.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. 11120

**E. L. WOODIN,**  
Superintendent.

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**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.  
Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to  
NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship  
"MENMUIR,"  
captain Craig, will be despatched for the

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has large cooling Chambers.

thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meats, Milk,  
 &c. etc. throughout the voyage.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 10th August, 1880. [1127]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
THE Company's Steamship

Nelson, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th September.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the

Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating

For Freight or Passage, apply to \_\_\_\_\_

HONGKONG, 20th August, 1891. [1129]

## Notices of Firms.

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### NOTICE.

**M**R. HANS WILHELM HERMANN  
EHMER has this day been authorized  
sign our Firm by procuration.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1891. [1114]

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**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th instant, the Undersigned, entered into partnership as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, and intend to carry on business under the style

**DANBY & POTTS.**  
All Forward Contracts made by the Partners  
previous to the 7th instant will be carried out by  
them individually, and independently of the

ld Firm.  
S. I. DANBY.  
G. H. POTTS.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1861. [1000

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE

AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the  
**WINNEY BROS.** New York branch of the  
 American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-  
 known brands of "SWEET CAPORAL,"

STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c.,  
CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1891. [998]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,**  
**CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK.**  
**MAKERS JEWELLERS SILVER.**

**SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.  
CHARTS and BOOKS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

warded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;  
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
**CHELSEA OPERA GLASSES**

**Optical Goods and Spectacles,  
No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [554**



## Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.  
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.  
NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.

## ON THE CHOICE OF A WATER.

EXTRACT from the 'London Medical Record,' May 20th, 1890, by Geo. HERSCHILL, M.D. (Lond.)

'In order to attain the highest success in the treatment of a case by a Natural Water, it is far better to study thoroughly one kind, and master its peculiarities, than to experiment with different sorts, each having a different dose and special attributes of its own.'

'The advantages of one mineral water over another may be put under the following heads:—'

- 1.—Smallness of dose.
- 2.—Absence of unpleasant effect.
- 3.—Sulphates of Soda and Magnesia in nearly equal proportions.
- 4.—Absence of unpleasant taste.

'On examining the chief waters on the English market with a view of making a selection, one is struck with the fact that a newly-imported water, the 'Franz Josef,' contains 190 and 178 grains to the pound of Sulphates of Magnesia and Soda respectively. This is much in excess of the quantities contained by either Hunyadi Janos, Friedrichshall, or Aesculap. It is evidently the strongest water by far, whilst at the same time it fortunately happens to be almost tasteless.'

Price, cents 50 per bottle; per dozen \$5.50.  
We are sole agents in China for the sale of FRANZ JOSEF WATER.  
Nos. 23 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

■ In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

## PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Doz.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	10	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	11	1.10
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	0.40
B. St. Raphael, Red Capsule	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien	7	0.70
D. La Rose	12	1.20

## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolish-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
GENUINE BOTTLED WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island	12	1.00

## LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Chartreuse	Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Slegert's Anker-Punsch

BIRTH.  
At Amoy, on the 18th instant, the wife of THOMAS MORGAN ROY, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From the Straits Times.)

## COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 14th.  
It is noticed in New York that business contracts stipulating that payments are to be made in gold are on the increase.

**THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS ON CREMATION.**  
The members of the Hygienic Commission have resolved to favour the proposal making it compulsory for all persons dying of infectious disease to be cremated.

## RAUB SHARES.

BRISBANE, August 14th.  
The price of Raub Shares is  
Sellers..... 3/3  
Buyers..... 3/1  
Sales..... none.

The above is the official price declared on the Brisbane Stock Exchange.

(Telegram from Mr. Bibby to the Directors.)

RAUB, August 14th.

Raub Hole Main Level North.—Prospects continue very good.

New Workings East.—Prospects fair.

Quantity of stone raised to date is 300 tons carrying good gold.

Battery is still idle for want of water.

## EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, August 20th.

It is believed in Stambul that the new French Ambassador to Turkey is instructed to support the Porte's efforts to renew negotiations with England over the evacuation of Egypt.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Observatory advises that the weather is bad in the Formosa Channel.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the steamship *Colombia*, from Antwerp, left Singapore this afternoon for this port.

Broke—How's your head this morning?

Seke—Very bad; terrible!

Broke—What? Off with the boys again?

Seke—No! Wife lectured me two hours last night.

WE are under obligations to the Spanish Consul and the Captain of the Port of Macao for the following telegraphic news:—"There is a central depression to the north-east of Luzon which is moving toward the north-west."

Jin—How do you like living on the Peak?

Bliss—Very damp; moisture runs out every where.

Jin—Isn't that inconvenient?

Bliss—Not at all. It saves trouble. Your whisky dilutes itself.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding code pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

THE sufferer from remorse and rum to Morpheus early goes.

And equals any righteous wight in loud and long repose.

And next day waking up and bright.

Two cocktails doth dispose.

THE *Empress of China*, the last of the three new liners belonging to the Canadian Pacific Co., arrived here from Liverpool this morning after an exceptionally fine passage lasting 38 days, she called at Southampton, Suez, Colombo and Singapore. There are 27 European Saloon passengers.

MISS Blix—Why did you move to Kowloon, Mr. Chapel?

Wesley Chapel—Because you know it's so moral. There isn't an improper house there.

MISS Blix—So you've been looking for them already?

WE are advised by the Secretary of the Fungion Goldmining Company that he has received a parcel containing 60 ounces of gold from the mines, comprising one bar weighing 85 ounces and one parcel of alluvial from the same place being part of the 125 ounces previously referred to by Mr. Orange.

SAMPLES of tobacco grown at Amutai in S. E. Borneo have been landed round at Batavia.

They pass muster except in aroma, though grown from Java and Manila seeds. The price per picul is estimated at 28 to 40 gold dollars. Experts say that with better fermentation it would meet requirements.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme in the Public Gardens, this evening, from 8.30 to 10 p.m.:—

March "Triumphal"..... Robinson.

Solo "The Soldier"..... Gungl.

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MESSRS. Dodwell, Carill & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamer *Parthia* left Vancouver on Thursday afternoon last, for this port, via Yokohama and Shanghai.

THE *Batavia Newswatch* of the 1st August bears, on good authority, that the coffee crop in Java this year promises to be far above the estimated output. In East Java especially, the crop is said to be unusually heavy. In one district, the storehouses have proved insufficient to hold the coffee gathered in. The same journal has been informed that the coals from Cote, in East Borneo, where a company is working mines of that fuel, meet requirements more and more. At Sourabaya, where they are most in demand, this article commands the market. Australian and Cardiff coals formerly holding largely into consumption there now find hardly any customers.

THE prices of sugar in Java early this month have been falling with little prospect of a rise owing to the crop of that article there, this year, being abundant. The yield is expected to reach eight millions of piculs, this much more than in 1890. Quotations, now become somewhat unfavorable to dealers that many of them have been in difficulties in consequence, prove also discouraging to growers who find it, at present, hard to get over their losses of last year. At Sourabaya, so says the local *Courant*, the Chinese dealers in the articles have stopped buying owing to the large stocks they have on hand. And it is stated that large quantities of sugar have of late been forwarded from Sourabaya to Hongkong. One Chinese firm alone, the other day, despatched one hundred thousand piculs of sugar thither. Another firm has bought up almost as much for the same purpose. The fall in the price will stimulate purchases for the Hongkong market.

LEUNG LUK and Leung Li were charged at the instigation of the Registrar General with having attempted to procure girls for purposes of prostitution. The Crown solicitor prosecuted and in opening the case said the two defendants had petitioned the R. G. seeking his aid to get control of the woman and stating that they were father and husband respectively of the pair. Li Amul, a girl of sixteen, stated that in June last she was an inmate of a brothel in Canton, when the house was attacked by armed men and she and another girl sister were carried off to a country place called Shek Lung where both of them were placed under the charge of Leung Li's mother. They were eventually sold to a dealer for \$470 who told them gain their freedom, and having no choice in the matter they thought Slopers would be as good as any other place, having heard that it was much money to be made there. The other lovely *adulteress* corroborated, and stated that they had been taught by the two defendants to call out for assistance once they had set their feet on British territory, evidently with the intention of getting them back from the dealer. They were caught, however, and were awarded the well-merited term of six months' imprisonment.

THE *Daily Courant* in dealing with tobacco prospects on the 1st August, says that throughout July, the planters there met with a continual disappointment from the unfavourable turn taken by the weather. Rain, badly wanted as it was, either kept off or proved insufficient, so that the prospects of the tobacco crop have grown rather worse than better. Several planters have sent word to Europe that this year's crop is almost a failure, at least as far as the most important grades are concerned. The outlook may be very hopeless on many estates, the season is fortunately not so far advanced to admit of such an adverse opinion on all the standing crops. The estates round about Medan and those situated a little higher up suffer the most from drought and heat. On a few of them no rain worth mentioning had fallen for 34 days, and the standing crops there look wretched in consequence. From several plantations nearer the coast, better news has been received owing to more rain having fallen there and the planters in that quarter are not dissatisfied. For all that, the prospect of the crop taken as a whole is not very satisfactory. That it will be very small is probable, and that it will be late is certain. The loss shown may yet do much good, and the health of the soil on most estates is said to be good enough, barring many cases of malaria which in fact have come under notice throughout the year. There is every reason to expect several estates to close after the gathering of the present crop. The Government has taken steps to provide for the certainty of many coolies discharged in consequence finding themselves without means of earning a livelihood. The Resident in view of coming events has notified that under the labour laws prevailing there, such coolies must be sent back at the expense of their employers to the place where they had been engaged. Sick and infirm coolies who cannot provide for themselves must in such circumstances, be supported by their former employers, if the immigrants' asylum cannot give help.

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lent sum on the new, we are obliged to withdraw \$1,500,000 from the reserve fund. At the same time I would mention that your Directors have deemed it best to face the losses at once and have made a clear sweep of everything in the shape of bad or doubtful debts. Considering the continued depression of trade in the Colony and elsewhere, it will give you satisfaction to know that the business of the Bank continues in a very flourishing condition; and now having had our share of reverses I trust that when we meet again it will be my good fortune to lay before you as good a statement of the result of the current half year as you have had in former years. In glancing over the accounts you will notice that the last call and the premium on the new shares have been fully paid up making the capital of the Bank \$10,000,000 and the reserve fund, after deducting the cost of \$1,500,000, \$8,500,000 referred to, now stands at \$6,500,000. We hold Rupee paper for Rs. 5,725,000 standing in our books at par, which if taken over at the rate of the day would show a profit of about 4 lakhs of Rupees. You will also notice that the deposits have increased \$8,000,000 since the last report, showing the confidence the public have in our institution; and as money here and in the East generally is very cheap and deposits were coming in steadily, your Directors have after much consideration decided to reduce the yearly interest to 4 per cent. Consequently the interest charged on advances has also been reduced in special cases and under certain conditions to 6 per cent. I may add that the reduction on Fixed Deposits was introduced in India about three months ago with much success. I believe you are all anxious to have full information regarding our Manila troubles. The case was, I regret to say, further complicated in May last by the action of a subordinate judge who had decreed another embargo of nine lakhs of dollars, of which \$202,000, the amount not removed from the Bank premises. This section of the judge was altogether illegal, and



The Cabinets of the countries concerned are concerned for common intervention. According to the Blue Book just issued, the Chinese Minister in England informed Lord Salisbury that the disturbances were due to the Secret Societies which are constantly agitating against Government rather than against foreigners, but the riots this year have been more extensive than for many years past. The Minister complained of the pressure for redress put upon his Government by Sir John Lubbock, the British Minister at Peking, and declared that further executions would only increase the excitement.

Information has been received of a treacherous attack by Kukis on a Naga village in the interior of the hills north-west of the Manipur Valley, in which fifty-two women and children were killed by the Kukis. The dispute is said to have arisen about the possession of the tanks of a wild elephant wounded by the Kukis. The elephant died afterwards near a village of the Nagas who insisted on keeping the tanks.

It has been noted that, if the sentence of death on the Senapati be confirmed, the Government will probably not annex Manipur, but will do so if it is determined to show leniency to the condemned Prince.

ALEXANDRIA, August 5th.

Six vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron, the *Trafalgar*, *Collingwood*, *Dreadnought*, *Colossus*, *Australia* and *Landfall* arrived here quite unexpectedly to-day. It is suggested that this movement is in connection with reports of the Sultan's intention of intervening in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.

The Treasury purchased to-day 970,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 100.45 to 100.60.

A serious collision between a passenger and freight train at Port Byron, in the state of New York. Several cars were telescoped and the wreckage caught fire. Eleven persons were killed and many sustained grave injuries.

LONDON, August 6th.

The *Times* regards the closing portion of the Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament in which reference is made to the future session as being tantamount to a pledge that there will be another session before the dissolution takes place.

Commenting on the motion moved by Mr. Maclean during the debate on the Indian budget, *The Times* considers that the policy of the Indian Government towards the Amoy must be one of incessant vigilance, not of haste, and is of opinion that Afghan transit does interfere with the extension of trade more than the want of railways.

The appointment of Admiral Tryon to the command of the Mediterranean Squadron is gazetted.

Obituary.—The death is announced of General Francis Drummond.

Advices from Zanzibar state that Mr. G. H. Portal, the newly appointed British Consul-General, has arrived there, and has met with a cordial reception from all classes of the community.

SMITH, August 7th.

Nothing is settled about a successor to Sir Charles Cuthbert, Col. Pemberton continues to act for the present.

**PETER WONG'S REVENGE.**

BY LEE BOHNN.

CHAPTER VII.

Who can say that you did not get me betrothed?

"Samuel, isn't it time for Maggie to get married? How long is this engagement to keep dragging on?"

Mr. Brown was comfortably in bed, reading. Ostensibly and outwardly, the *Christian* newspaper. In reality, a most fascinating account of a wonderful cure by Mother Selge's Syrup, of symptoms almost identical with his own. Very provoking to be interrupted.

"Eh, my dear, what did you say? Yes, certainly."

"I was speaking of Maggie," returned Mrs. Brown severely. "What are you reading, Samuel?"

She had finished arranging her hair for the night in a series of wonderful little plaits, and came to look over her husband's shoulder.

"Oh nothing," he said, hastily shutting up the paper. "I was half dozing. What did you say?"

For Dr. Mackenzie, after having experimented on an entire luckless village, and finding it equally useless for cholera, small-pox and ophthalmia, had pronounced against Mother Selge's. So it was dangerous treason to hanker after this forbidden fruit.

"I was speaking about Maggie," said Mrs. Brown reprovingly. "She is your daughter, not mine, thank goodness! And I cannot undertake the responsibility of her any longer."

"What has she been doing now?" asked Mr. Brown, composing himself to slumber in a listening attitude. For as a general rule Mrs. Brown's complaints of Maggie's ways and "tone of mind" lasted into the small hours, and only required his bodily presence, not his listening powers.

But to-day sleep was not to be suffered to visit his eyelids so early.

"She is behaving in a most improper way, Samuel. I don't like to tell you all I think about her. Didn't you notice anything this evening at supper? Dr. Mackenzie wouldn't speak to her! He is as disgusted with her as I am."

Mr. Brown had noticed nothing, but now he seemed to recall an awful stillness that had brooded over the supper table. Yes, now he realized that Maggie's eyes had been red, and that she had once looked up at him wistfully in the old way he remembered her mother had done, long long ago, when—

Mrs. Brown was in the middle of her story by now. Maggie was not to appear a great one in her father's eyes, who, as a matter of fact, these old recollections. But of course he dared not express his sentiments, and, coward that he was, got out of the necessity of criticizing his child by assenting to her fate.

"Yes," he said, a trifle sadly, for he was more tender-hearted than most people, his wife included, gave him credit for. "If she is to be married—and I think that is the best thing for her—the sooner the better."

"I think, directly after China New Year," said Mrs. Brown. "Exactly so. The last week in February."

"I can stand her for another six weeks or so," thought Mr. Brown as he blew out the candle. "But I couldn't much longer."

And so Maggie's wedding was fixed for the 25th February, and she and Peter Wong were duly apprised of the fact.

Both the young people received the news with perfect unconcern. This was only to be expected from Peter Wong, who had cultivated the art of appearing indifferent in the very highest possible degree. But Mr. Brown, who had been appointed to inform Maggie, felt a little alarmed, if not pained, by her almost silent acquiescence.

"I don't fancy Maggie's very well," he said, joining his wife and Dr. Mackenzie in the parlour.

"Indeed? It is scarcely to be wondered at," said Mrs. Brown drily. But Dr. Mackenzie, sitting in his chair, and with an immensely relieved when a cough entering with Gregory King's summons, gave him an opportunity of cooling his brains by warming his body with a fast walk to the sick man's house.

And, by dint of putting away thoughts of the home disgraces, he was in the blandest of tempers by the time he reached the ancient houg presided over by Mr. King.

His patient was, after all, not so very ill. A good many years in the Far East had made Gregory exceedingly careful of himself. Quite justifiably so, as very few of those who had come out with him, somewhere in the Sixties, had survived the whimsical-and-soda, the D.T.'s, the cholera, and the malarial fever which beset the path of the dweller in a foreign land. And so, after Dr. Mackenzie had satisfied himself that Gregory's temperature scarcely touched 100°, and that he had only to stay indoors and pile in quinine, the doctor felt so generally inclined that he dropped into Gregory's proffered armchair, and began to talk.

"The wedding day is fixed," he said, plunging, according to his wont, headlong into the subject that was uppermost in his mind.

"Wedding day? Whose wedding day?" asked Gregory. For, though he guessed the answer perfectly, the announcement was somewhat of a shock to him.

"Miss Brown's," answered Dr. Mackenzie, abruptly. He had just realized that, after all, it was this very man to whom he was speaking who had been the cause of this determination on the part of Maggie's parents.

"Very sudden, is it not?" said Gregory. "May I ask, without any impudence, if that little scene yesterday had anything to do with this?"

While he was saying these words, Gregory was deliberating in his mind whether it would not be wisest to make a clean breast, i.e. give his own version, of his share in that scene to Dr. Mackenzie. He was rather inclining towards this step when the doctor turned on him with an excited gleam in his bright black eyes.

"Yes, Mr. King, emphatically yes. The poor young girl is in need of a guide and protector, a better guide and protector than Providence has hitherto been pleased to grant her. And as she has chosen our young friend, or rather, our young friend and convert has chosen her, who am I to keep them asunder?"

Gregory stared for a moment at his companion in genuine open-mouthed amazement. True, he had formerly heard rumours of the instability of the doctor's headpiece. True, he had heard of deeds which no self-seeking, or sane man could have done. But never before had he heard from the doctor's own lips what seemed to him such evidence of the weakness of his intellect. Clearly this was not a man to confide in, at this time at any rate.

The certainty that the doctor was, for the time being, not wholly responsible for his words imparted a peculiar ring of superiority to Gregory's voice as he answered:

"And you then imagine Peter Wong, a Chinaman, will be a guide and protector to a girl like Maggie Brown? She requires—some one like—"

It was a sudden inspiration on Gregory's part to say this. He had not meant to do so when he began his sentence, he did not mean it now. But was it possible? No, it could not have been a blunder that reddened Dr. Mackenzie's excited face. It was only the fire suddenly breaking out into flame, and lighting up the long grey beard and wild unkempt hair.

"Good evening, Mr. King, I will call and see you to-morrow. But I doubt not you will be much better by then."

"By Jove!" mused Gregory, as he drew his chair closer to the fire, and ill-temperedly pushed away the very grimy cat which generally occupied the centre place on the hearth. "It is possible he is in love with her himself? Ridiculous!"

And then he fell to thinking.

There was going to be a wedding. But what a wedding! He could imagine the small and stuffy chapel crowded with greedy, familiar, pushing Chinese, friends and relations of Wong, who as converts would consider they had a right to shake hands with you, criticize the bride, or even—kiss her after the ceremony.

No, luckily Chinese custom forbade that. But that creature Wong was such a fool, he would not know how to keep his fellow-countrymen at a proper distance. Most likely he wouldn't mind to do so. In all probability he thought as even Dr. Mackenzie had put it, that he was a clever ching her. Choosing a genuine English girl!

"Disgrace!"

The dinner was a vile one, badly cooked and served. Mr. King made a meal of bread and butter and whisky and hot water. The drink would have been much nicer if it had had a dash of lemon and sugar. But there were no lemons in the house. Who ever knew a bachelor's house where there were?

Close to the fire again, Gregory King mused on at his ease.

What had made Maggie behave as she had done yesterday?

The answer was plain, to a man with Gregory's experience of women.

She was in love with him! Not to be wondered at, of course, considering what a very fascinating man he was. Poor Maggie! Everything he remembered about her conduct of late confirmed him in this opinion. She changed colour when he came into a room. Surely she had taken greater pains with her dress lately; her skirts had hung straighter—

Silly! It was possible that he was his own artificial eye that was faulty, that he was getting accustomed to crooked lines and irregular distances? Horrible thought! But no, ten thousand times no! The doors and windows were just as crooked to him at that moment as they had seemed when he first beheld the three months ago. For years ago, the foundations had given, and the whole house was now leaning gradually forward.

She was not a bad girl, by any means. In fact, there was a good deal to be made of her, by a man who knew how to manage her properly. Good looking, in an uncommon way. Quite, quite different from any Shanghai beauty. Voice sweet and low, with none of your odious provincial accents. Thrown away, absolutely thrown away, on that creature Wong.

And then, what a degradation for the whole European community this marriage was! How the Commissioner would sneer as he congratulated the "happy" pair. How he would enquire of King himself news of "his friend Mr. Wong and his charming wife!"

But why on earth did Gregory concern himself in this matter? Clearly it was no business of his—except that no right-minded man ought to look on calmly and see such a hideous sacrifice made of one of his countrywomen.

What a difference there would have been if she had been going to marry, say, the Commissioner! No, she would have been out of place there. He was too old, and his household was conducted on lines not approved of by missionaries. The Commissioner? He also was not a marrying man.

Eleven o'clock. The quinine was buzzing in his ears, and it was high time to be in bed. His temperature must be going up, his hands felt so hot and dry. A hot drink in bed, just before going to sleep, that was the right thing. He pealed the bell, and the rotten cod broke, after the fashion of Chingcha bells. He went out into the passage, and stood for the boy. Answer came there none. Gregory King went up to bed in a lowering passion.

"This place is—(a sneeze), and the sudden discovery that the window was wide open! I shall have to get married after all!"

And then he fell into a dreamless sleep.

N. B. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

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**W. BREWER,**  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

1159

**SAUCES AND DIGESTION.**

Were man a mere animal, he could probably lead a very healthy and hearty life upon raw meat and fish, fruits, nuts and berries. Frequently he tries the same diet under the pretext of health-reform, but always comes to grief. Man civilized requires a varied regimen. He needs cooked food, and what is too often neglected by well-meaning and otherwise intelligent persons, he requires the additional element of something which appeals to the palate on the one hand and facilitates digestion on the other. Only a high civilization produces a genuine sauce. To find the oldest sauces we need take only the oldest civilizations. Curries represent the Sanskrit, Soy the Chinese, Chutney the Sinaloa or the Persian, and Tabasco the Aztec. Nature seems to give us a hint at the origin of the use of these condiments. They grow in tropical or semitropical lands, seldom in temperate climates; the hotter the land, the more pungent and aromatic the spice. Black pepper from the Celebes and the small Chili from equatorial South America are types in this regard. The reason is self-evident. In the north man eats to keep warm; in the tropics no such necessity prevails. The blubber of the Eskimo, the tallow and train-oil of the Fin and Samoyed are but the crudest of the means to heat the body. As you go southward the foods lose this quality by degrees and begin to show other attributes. Pork and fat beef, yellow corn and oatmeal become the staples. Then come the lands of the cereals and the heavy esculents. Last are the tropics, where fish, bird and beast are thin and where the fruits and vegetables are light and aqueous. At one extreme the principal purpose of food is sustaining animal warmth; locomotion, repair and relaxation are but secondary. At the other it is long struggle for sustenance; at the other nature supplies every want. On the other hand, the heat of the tropics tends to insulate and loss of appetite. Unless something intervenes the human being would degenerate. Here nature steps in and to a varied food-supply adds a number of delicious and appetizing flowers, fruits, berries, leaves, barks and roots. The tropical man must have noticed this at a very early period and utilized it for both his pleasure and benefit. The Hakkas and Sanfats of Formosa, two savage tribes, use the soy-bean, the bay-leaf and the cinnamon bark in their cooking; the Malays the pepper, pimento-leaf and allspice; the Kiche Indians, of Central America, the chilli; and the Greeks and Seminoles the saffron and wintergreen, which survive to-day in the famous gumbo of New Orleans. The development of civilization in these lands has increased the use of what may well be called food-accessories, and has also increased their variety and excellence. In India there are more than one hundred recognized kinds of curry; in southern Asia, one hundred and fifty of chutney, and in China at least fifty of soy, se-yow or se-yow, as it is variously called. The principle underlying these preparations is one and the same. The palate and the nostrils are pleased, the appetite is excited and the digestion is strengthened. The Chinese go a step further, and in their soy endow to tone up one liver and to improve the condition of the bowels, every case the evil effects of a high temperature are remedied and the body properly nourished. With invalids and convalescents the case is still stronger. The feeble organization requires food, but at the same time resents it. Here the condiment or sauce awakens appetite and strengthens assimilation. A drop of soy or a dash of curry converts what before was tasteless or repugnant into a delicious dish. The physicians and philosophers of the East have long appreciated these truths and preach and practice them universally. The physician goes so far as to make a special diet of cuisine, and in his treatment prescribes the soy and sauces which will conduce to his patient's rapid recovery. To-day the conditions of life in the West are practically the same as those in the East. Civilization, with its well-built houses, improved modes of heating not only homes, but offices, cars and boats, sensible clothing and food from every part of the earth, has made the daily existence of the citizen of Edinburgh, London and Paris, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago almost identical with that of Canton or Calcutta. The conditions are the same and the wants created by these conditions are necessarily the same. In the West, as in the East a good sauce is a physiologic necessity. The fact is already manifest from the innumerable army of preparations upon the market. Most of these are bad. They are carelessly and cheaply made from the poorest ingredients. They irritate the gastric system and, instead of doing good, do harm. The experience of every physician shows that they blunt the palate, injure digestion and frequently produce dyspepsia and other ills. The best are those based upon the Chinese soy. This, in essence, is a compound of the soy bean,

an aromatic and delicious vegetable, salt, water and a touch of spice. In the East it replaces salt and is used upon nearly every dish. Upon soy as a basis, European manufacturers by the score have produced sauces of greater or less excellence. None are bad and some are admirable. The one where the soy idea is carried to perfection is Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. The highest compliment that can be paid to it is the simple fact that it is the only article which displaces soy upon the tables of the mandarins and Chinese nobility. These are savants worthy of the days of Lucullus. What they use is the best of the world affords. It is the last link in the chain of which the Amoy se-yow, the Canton se-yow, the Indian soy and the old English soy of the first part of the century are the predecessors. It has a delicious flavor when used in small quantities, and is so rich and powerful that an excess will conceal faults in cooking without injury to the dish. Used as a condiment, or with water or with ice, it is a superb stomachic and appetizer. A Worcester-hire Cocktail is a hundred times better than any alcoholic cocktail, and is the only one a conscientious physician will recommend. It is more than an aid to the cook and does far more than merely please the palate and nostrils. It warms the stomach and increases the flow of both the gastric and the pancreatic juice. It acts benignantly so far as choleric acid is concerned and in this way renders assimilation more rapid and complete. Above all, it does not weaken the digestive processes. A man can use it regularly a half century, and be benefited to the end of his days. It frequently cures atonic dyspepsia, indigestion and other assimilative ills. Taken all and all, it is the best, purest and finest sauce known to the modern world. Hon. W. E. S. Fales in *The American Analyst*.

**HIS POEM DID NOT READ RIGHT.**

An editor was sitting in his office one day, when a man entered whose brow was clothed with thunder. Flinchingly seizing a chair, he slammed his hat on the table, hurled his umbrellas on the floor, and sat down.

"Are you the editor?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Can you read writing?"

"Of course."

"Read that, then," he said thrusting at the editor an envelope with an inscription on it.

"B—," said the editor, trying to spell it.

"That's not a 'B,' it's an 'S,'" said the man.

"S? Oh, yes, I see. Well, it looks like 'Salt for Dinners,' or 'Souls of Sinners,'" said the editor.

"No, sir," replied the man; "nothing of the sort. That's my name—Samuel Brunner. I know you couldn't read. I called to see about that poem of mine you printed the other day, entitled 'The Sarcasm of Sorrow.'"

"I don't remember it," said the editor.

"Of course you don't, because it went into the paper under the villainous title of 'Sneers at To-morrow.'"

"A blunder of the compositor, I suppose."

"Yes, sir; and that's what I want to see you about. The way in which that poem was mutilated was simply scandalous. I haven't slept a night since. It exposed me to derision. People think I am an ass. (The editor coughed.) Let me show you. The first line, when I wrote it, read in this way: 'Lying by a weeping willow, underneath a gentle slope.' That is beautiful and poetic. Now, how did your vile sheet represent it to the public? 'Lying by a weeping willow, I induced her to slope.' 'Weeping willow' mind you, a widow! Oh, thunder and lightning! this is too much! But look at the fourth verse. That's worse yet. 'Cast thy pearls before swine, and lose them in the dirt.' He makes it read in this fashion: 'Cast thy pearls before swine, and lose them in the dirt. I'm not, isn't that a cold-blooded outrage on a man's feelings? I'll leave it to you if it isn't.'"

"It's hard, sir, very hard," said the editor.

"Then take the fifth verse. In the original manuscript it said, plain as daylight: 'Take away the jingling money; it is only glittering dross.' In its printed form you made me say: 'Take away the jingling money; put some flies in for the bees.' By George! I felt attacking anybody with you like that! But oh! look at the twelfth verse. I wrote: 'I'm weary of the tossing of the ocean as it heaves.' When I opened your paper, and saw the line transformed into 'I'm weary of my trousers! they're open at the knees.' I thought that was taking it an inch too far. I fancy I have a right to murder that compositor. Where is he?"

"He is out just now," said the editor. "Come in to-morrow."

"I will," said the poet, "and I will come armed!"

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**Today's Advertisements.**

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Captain G. Heermann, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1891. [1135]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"COLONIST"

Captain Chater, will be despatched as 'above' on or about the 30th inst.

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1891. [1138]

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE This Day commenced Business as

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Hongkong, 21st August, 1891. [1137]

**Mails.**

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

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Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 P.M. on the 28th, Cargo will be received on Board until 5 a.m. on the 29th, Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 28th August. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

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Hongkong, 4th August 1891. [1136]

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